



Future site of the Rutherford Physics Building.

Rutherford Bldg to be completed next fall

by Janet Ritch

All physicists, confused and depressed, may now take heart. According to Angus D. Elliot, Director of Physical Plant, the long-promised Rutherford Physics Building will replace the patches of grass and piles of black mud just below Pine on University sometime next fall.

No longer will students have to search out lectures, labs and tutorials scattered among a myriad of five obscure buildings. Instead, the physics department will be able to centralize all its facilities in the new building with a small overflow into the surrounding edifices, the Donner Building and the Strathcona Anatomy and Dentistry Building. The whole complex will be conveniently joined by a pedestrian tunnel.

The estimated cost of the project now stands at \$5,648,710, and is considered by Mr. Elliot to be slightly high in a few areas which he did not specify.

This past Monday the tenders were presented to the Board of Governors for a final review. If the proposal is passed, a contract will be signed and full-scale construction will begin as soon as the required building permit is obtained.

"The sooner it begins, the better," says Mr. Elliot, "since the fall weather is perfect for blasting out the rock in the area." Since the building estimates are based upon the cost of materials and labour in the forthcoming year, the construction must be completed within that time period.

The plans for the building, designed by Dobush, Stewart, Longpre, Marchand and Goudreau, have existed for over a year. The proposed structure will be a basic rectangle of four floors and a penthouse, which eventually will include an observatory. Hopefully only the dome of the observatory will be incomplete by the end of this year.

The ground floor will consist of a library, an auditorium, computer rooms and the Rutherford Museum, which is to display mainly the instruments Lord Rutherford used in his research at McGill. In the basement, the Physics Department's obsession with ice will be allowed to develop. Special rooms have been allocated for Arctic Research and labelled the Cold Room Complex.

The entire campus will benefit from the installation of a central transformer substation in the basement, which will parcel out electricity. Now, McGill has a number of small transformer stations in separate buildings, each of which is billed by Hydro individually for its operation. It will be economically advantageous to have one station and one bill.

The entire plan seems promising and future development should be apparent soon, especially to the inhabitants of tranquil University St.

Renegade petition has mysterious source

by Martin Braun

The appearance on campus of a two-page flyer that calls for the boycott of McGill's job evaluation plan has apparently created an issue that hitherto didn't exist.

Put out by a group whose individuals wish to remain anonymous but which calls itself the Ad Hoc Committee for Organizing McGill Office Employees, the flyer contends that on October 1, 1975, the Administration of McGill instituted a new job evaluation plan for the purpose of reclassifying members of the university's non-academic staff.

It goes on to charge the Administration with hypocrisy. The Administration claims it is instituting the new plan in order to remove certain injustices, but the group claims the real motive is austerity. By 'declassifying' the non-academics, the flyer maintains, the Administration would be in a position to cut staff and staff salaries.

Questions immediately arose however, on a number of fronts shortly after the source of the bulletin was investigated. Speaking with a representative of NUMOTLE, the National Union of McGill Office, Technical, and Library Employees, and a soon-to-be accredited member of the CNTU, the Daily discovered that whoever put out the bulletin did so without the knowledge of the non-academic staff's own union. Jean Deppisch, representing NUMOTLE, also expressed surprise in regards to an article in last week's Daily. This article reported a petition being distributed throughout campus for the purpose of gaining wage parity for McGill non-academics. Deppisch knew nothing of this petition's source

and efforts to achieve this knowledge have been unsuccessful.

Equally as obscure, the flyer that calls for the boycott of the job evaluation plan "by refusing to complete the position description forms being circulated by the Administration" is temporarily nameless. A phone call to the committee's office was received by a person who wished to remain nameless, who wished her department to remain nameless, and who wished the group's affiliation and relationship to the NUMOTLE to remain unknown.

On the Administration's end, the supposed job description forms are still a mystery. Those responsible for last year's forms do not know of any being distributed currently. In fact, a number of departments, including biochemistry, East Asian Studies, physics, and economics, claim no knowledge of them.

It has been theorized that the "Ad Hoc Committee for Organizing McGill Office Employees" has been organized by an ex-NUMOTLE member whose membership terminated last year due to extreme friction with other Union members and who since has sworn to undo the NUMOTLE. It has also been theorized that the Communist Part of Quebec, Marxist-Leninist (CPQML) is involved. Though neither contention is supportable, it appears that the primary reason for the Committee's actions is the insecure position of the NUMOTLE. In need of 1500 signatures to become an accredited member of the CNTU, the NUMOTLE will have to wait at least until spring '76 before it attains the power it seeks.

Morgenthau: U.S.A. holds Israel's fate

by Michele Giusiana

"The U.S. controls the life or death of Israel," Dr. Hans Morgenthau stated in a lecture held last night in Leacock Room 26. Morgenthau has played a major role in past U.S. foreign policy and is the author of the renowned text, *Politics Among Nations*. He attributes the U.S. power to the placement of 200 U.S. "technicians" in the Middle East as required by the Second Sinai Agreement.

It is naive to think these "technicians" will play a non-military role, Morgenthau said,

stating that these men "aren't exactly going to sit around and play chess." Pointing to the Cuban Missile Crisis in which the term "technicians" was used as a code name by U.S. intelligence, Morgenthau stated that these technicians are undoubtedly skilled in radar control and interpretation. By controlling the radar watches, the U.S. will decide whether radar activity indicates an overture of war or data which can be disregarded. Israel, after years of self-reliance and pride in that

cont. on p. 6

ASUS BY-ELECTIONS

The deadline for nominations for U1 & U3 Representatives has been extended until 4 PM Friday. Turn nominations in to the ASUS mailbox in the Union. See ad in the Oct. 7 issue of the Daily for details.

Staff Meeting

There will be an important meeting today at 5 pm to discuss our vacation next week. All staffers are urged to attend.

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stamped envelope for the return of tickets

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today

Medieval Drama Society:
First meeting this afternoon at 4
in Arts-B20. For further info call
392-4483.

E.U.S. Lunchtime Films:
12-1 Rm 204 McConnell Eng.
Bldg. Today - Buck Rogers #4,
Laurel & Hardy, Keystone Kops.
Men's Intramural Sports
[Faculty of Arts] Ice Hockey:
Those wishing to play ice hock-
ey for the Arts team contact Dan
Marandola, 322-1455. Equip-
ment is supplied during regular
season play.

Savoy Society:
Our first rehearsal is tonight at 7
in the Music Faculty, room
C412. All persons who have not
been contacted please see the
cast list posted at the Students'
Society offices.

McGill Christian Fellowship:
"Awake up my soul; awake, lute
and harp: I myself will awake the
dawn." (Ps.57) Get the morning
going with prayer. Daily in
Union 307, from 8:30-8:55 am.
Library Workshops:
Today's topic is Reference
Books. Meet at the Redpath
Undergraduate Library Info/Re-
ference Desk at 3 pm.

Hillel:
Games, music and a good time
tonite at 7 pm. Come to 2130
Bishop and meet people. An-
other Hillel activity.

Daily Copy Eds:
Learn how to edit TODAY and
WHAT'S WHAT copy. This
means YOU. Any day at the
Daily office. Ask someone who
knows, (they're not extinct yet).

Women's Intramurals:
Flag football starts today at
Molson Stadium. Kick off time
is 5 o'clock sharp. All teams are
scheduled to play, so get your-
self out with a few fans.

Karate Club:
A Shotokan Karate Club has
been formed and all interested
students should sign up at the
office in the Union. Beginner
and Advanced classes will be
held.

McGill For Farmworkers:
Second organizational meeting
of the McGill UFW support
committee, Union 327, 4 pm
sharp.

Louise Forestier—AEFUM:
Billets pour le spectacle du 24
octobre 4 8:30 en vente au

comptoir du Students' Union,
premier etage. Comptoir sera
ouvert aujourd'hui et jusqu'au
24. \$2.00 pour les membres et
\$2.50 pour les non-membres.
This activity is not limited to
French-speaking people. Every-
body is welcome.

W.A.A.:
All those who signed up for
intramural badminton singles
— first games to be played
tonight beginning at 7:30 pm
until 9:30 pm in gym #4, Currie
Gym. Come out and support
your unit!

Women's Collective Press:
Any and all women interested in
joining the Women's Collective
Press, come to the meeting
today at 5 pm in room 467 of the
Union.

around campus

Theological Seminars

The Faculty of Religion is
holding a year-long student-
faculty seminar on the theme of
"Survival and Development."

The seminar is designed to
"create an atmosphere in which
we as the academic community
of students and faculty have an
opportunity to reflect theologi-
cally on contemporary issues."
These monthly extra-curricular
meetings will be a relaxed forum
for people with common con-
cerns to discuss these issues.

There are six meetings plan-
ned for this year. The first is
scheduled for today, October
9th, to discuss the problem of
social survival, including the
problems of food production,
pollution, and population.

Meetings are open to anyone
regardless of faculty or reli-
gious persuasion, towards for-
mation of a "community of
scholars." The meeting today is
in the Senior Common Room of
Divinity Hall from 12 noon until
2:00 pm.

For further information
please contact Dr. Erin Malloy-
Hanley, or the Faculty of Reli-
gion at 392-4827.

Barbara Scales

Players' Club

McGill Players, in co-operat-
ion with Playwrights' Work-
shop, is presently planning a
series of Canadian one-act
plays to be produced for
Sandwich Theatre throughout
the year. Some of these have
been produced before but for
many of the plays, it will be the
premiere performance.

The most important aspect of
these original plays is that they
will be handled in a workshop
situation; as much time as
necessary will be given to each
production. The playwrights
will have the opportunity of
working along with the directors
and the actors during the
rehearsals and the actors and
directors will be able to gain
valuable experience in working
on new dramatic material.

By working in conjunction with
Players, writers will be able to
see their plays produced and
will be able to continue the
working process with their
plays throughout rehearsal. The
staff at Playwrights' Workshop
will be readily available to help
with advice or suggestions on
any of the productions.

It seems that there are never
enough original Canadian
scripts being performed in
Montreal, yet there are many
new playwrights who deserve to
be produced and who could
learn a great deal from such an
experience. At Players, where
there are not the usual theatrical
pressures of commercial suc-
cess and finance, the situation
is ideally suited to this kind of
material.

There are any number of plays
to be produced; it all depends
on the number of people who
are interested. Directors, play-
wrights, performers, stage
managers, designers and tech-
nicians are all extremely
important if this project is to
succeed. There are plays to be
read now, available through
Players, and people available
with whom to discuss new
plays. I will be around, as well
as the staff at Players, to help
directors get a production
started.

So, to all those interested,
please drop by the theatre and
let's talk.

Diane Morrison
McGill Players

Memorial Fund

This past summer, one of our
fellow students, Stephen S.
Goldbloom, passed away sud-
denly. Stephen was a student in
Accounting with an aptitude in
mathematics. His interests in
school and home were varied.
He was a very dedicated student
who put a lot of time into
activities in the Management
Faculty, and outside the Facul-
ty. He put forth a great effort in
trying to improve the quality of
student life both educationally
and socially.

A special award, "The Ste-
phen S. Goldbloom Memorial
Prize" is now in the process of
being established. We are de-
pending on the generosity of
you, the students, staff, and
faculty of McGill University, to
generate the funds necessary
for the successful establish-
ment of this award. Your con-
tributions may be given or sent
to:

- 1) ABIE LERMAN, 488-5204
B. Comm. U3
- 2) KEN BREUER, 488-5003
B. Comm. U3
- 3) DIANA RUBIN, Secretary to
the Associate Dean of the
Faculty of Management

Address:

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Montreal Portuguese nostalgic for old country

by David Ress

There is a cartoon theme that has gained some currency on the continent these days: a swimmer being threatened by a shark, just as on the cover of the book "Jaws". The swimmer is labelled Portugal. The shark isn't labelled; but obviously the cartoonist means it to be the so-called "Red Menace."

"Who knows what is happening in Portugal?" the Portuguese in Montreal ask. "We get the papers from Lisbon three times a week, and they say one thing; then we see the papers up

here and they say another. They're both biased."

"You know," says a representative of the local Portuguese cable radio, "for 50 years we've been told how bad the Communists are; people in Portugal, and here, too, are afraid of Communism without even knowing what it is."

"In Portugal," he adds, "people are so afraid of the Communist Party that they vote for the Socialists as the only alternative. Without the right information, it's hard to know who's right and what's wrong,

but Portuguese, both here and in Portugal are becoming more and more interested in finding out."

But the Portuguese newspaper in Montreal devotes ten pages to the Montreal Portuguese community and only one on the political events of Portugal. The newspaper is as full of smiling people stiffly shaking hands or opening stores or showing off new babies, as any small town weekly.

"I don't know about anybody else," a middle aged man said, "but I didn't come here because

of politics. I don't care that much about politics. Except for politics in Montreal, maybe."

"We came here because of better jobs and for more money," a young Portuguese-Canadian said. He added, however, that there are "lots" who came to get away from Salazar, and more recently to escape the new government. "They're mostly owners, the ones who left since the coup," he said.

Naturally, the people who have come most recently are the most concerned with the new government's progress. "I'd like to go back," one recent immigrant said. "Montreal isn't my home. Once things are more stable, and the Communists are defeated, then I'll return."

"Salazar was horrible, you can have no idea how bad," an older woman said. "I'm glad I left."

Consciousness of Salazar and Portugal's fascist past is high enough to ensure attendance at meetings of the Montreal branch of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, a leftist political party based in Portugal.

Most of Montreal's Portuguese seem settled into their community, which centres around St. Lawrence Boulevard between Prince Arthur and Mont-Royal. Signs in Portuguese are as common as Greek, Italian, and Yiddish ones, in the store windows and on the walls.

"A lot of our people become shop owners in Montreal," an official of the Club Portugal de Montreal observed. "Most work

around St. Lawrence no matter what kind of work they do."

When asked what their job is, many Portuguese will only say where they work. "I work at the airport," or "at a store," or "down on St. Lawrence a-ways."

But some are more specific. "I'm a labourer. I haul sacks and crates for a store," one young man told me, but he added, "I won't be doing that for long."

Most of the young Portuguese, who have grown up in Montreal are just as ambitious and eager to make their way in Canada as any immigrant group preceding them.

"I don't want to go back to Portugal," one twenty-year-old said. "I'll talk about it, sure, and maybe I'll visit it someday. But Montreal is where I live and where I grew up. If I go back to Portugal, it'd be like visiting a foreign country."

But the young man still speaks Portuguese "very often," still lives down around the Main, and still goes to the Portuguese Club on Sunday afternoons.

"This is a family club," the bartender says, and as the afternoon wears on, the families begin coming in, past the sign that says "no jeans" in Portuguese. They sit under cool blue and green lights, with TAP posters of the tourists' Portugal hanging on the blonde wood panelling. The posters show brightly blue skies, beaches, and castles. When the talk turns to Portugal, only the good things are remembered.



A demonstration in Lisbon, Portugal conducted by the leftist People's Democratic Union.

Socialist Party charges Portuguese left with plotting coup

by Schofield Coryell

LISBON, Portugal (LNS)—"Soldiers Always at the Side of the People!" and "Portugal Will Not Be the Chile of Europe!" were the shouts that filled the air of Lisbon in late September as Portuguese workers in industry and agriculture began to take matters increasingly into their own hands.

The September 19 establishment of the Provisional Government—the country's sixth in seventeen months—marked a distinct and sudden turn to the right. The American press, and business circles like the West European Common Market, applauded the "reversal of the leftist trend" when the Socialist Party and its conservative ally, the Popular Democratic Party, emerged as the predominant political influence in the newly-formed cabinet headed by Prime Minister Pinheiro de Azavedo.

But the forces of the left reacted swiftly and vigorously, asserting their views in the

streets and shaking the administration by a series of massive and defiant actions.

A huge parade of roughly 7,000 to 8,000 rebellious soldiers marched through Lisbon September 25. Cheered on by people on the sidewalks as others waved enthusiastically from balconies above, the soldiers marched along the broad avenues and through the little streets, up and down the hills on which the capital is built. They were followed by some 40,000 civilians, workers from factories under the control of workers' councils as well as factories still privately owned, construction workers in their hard hats and overalls, students bursting with enthusiasm, people of all ages and many walks of life.

The parade, openly opposed to the Sixth Government and its conservative trends, was organized by a newly born organization of leftist enlisted men called "Soldiers United Will Win." In a manifesto distributed

to the Lisbon population during the parade, the group, still semi-clandestine, declared that its members and many rank-and-file soldiers could no longer trust the Armed Forces Movement officers who carried out the April 25 coup.

"We are workers and peasants in uniform, and our struggle is that of the working class," the statement read, explaining that by accepting the new conservative administration, the officers of the Armed Forces Movement were betraying the trust the soldiers had placed in them.

"It is now up to the enlisted men to act on their own account," the statement concluded, "and to defend their own interests, the interests of the socialist revolution."

After the march, the demonstrators held an impromptu meeting in an open field, where the organizers announced plans to go the next day to the nearby Trafaria military prison to de-

mand freedom for two soldiers recently jailed there, who had distributed Soldiers United Will Win leaflets. The crowd shouted back, "Today, today!"

Instantly, virtually the entire fleet of Lisbon's buses was mobilized. A caravan of trucks and English-style double deckers filled with shouting, singing militants, rumbled to the prison where they were joined by thousands on foot.

Initially, the prison commander refused to release the prisoners, but the fighting spirit of the crowd impressed the soldiers inside the barracks and persuaded the commander to telephone for orders to General Otelo de Carvalho, the commander of the military force, COPCON, and considered friendly to the left. Carvalho ordered the soldiers freed.

Accompanied by enthusiastic applause and shouts of "Victory!" the freed soldiers addressed the crowd. "Thanks to your solidarity, we are now free," they said. "We have won the

right to organize, and we will go on organizing."

But events were moving rapidly. The next morning, September 26, the Prime Minister's office issued a harshly-worded communique announcing the creation of a special new military unit, directly responsible to the President, with the mission of maintaining law and order. The communique cited the "serious incidents of the past few days," an obvious reference to the soldiers' march and the freeing of prisoners.

The following day, news spread that five imprisoned revolutionaries had been executed in Spain. Hundreds of Spanish exiles and Portuguese anti-fascists raced to the Spanish Embassy and Consulate to vent their anger against those symbols of Franco's dictatorship. Police made no attempt to stop the destruction of the buildings.

Continued on page 7

MCGILL DAILY

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Comment

Cities necessary but unwanted

Raymond Garneau's recent dictum that "it is impossible to increase the share of the provincial pie cut out for municipalities" unsettles all of us who either cherish urban life or tolerate it out of economic exigency. The Quebec Finance Minister's message to city administrations is clear: additional revenues required to balance city deficits must accrue from within the urban communities themselves.

The Province will not consider increased assistance to municipalities until 1977, when Garneau claims that the outcome of negotiations over financial arrangements with the Federal government will be known. The interim imperative of localized response to municipal deficit has ominous implications for urban dwellers.

The recently-announced Montreal transit fare increase merely foreshadows the nature of things to come. Recourse to a rate hike is no less than paradigmatic of the type of "in-house" response to city deficit that the Finance Minister's statement recommends. The burden of a \$57 million MUCTC deficit now rests with the transit system's low-income, urban working class patrons—the group least capable of assuming it. That questions of justice and equity have been tabled along with the Province's postponement of increased aid to cities is apparent. But next year when municipalities such as Montreal must

resort to further exploitation of their primary source of revenue, property taxation, the maligned transit fare raise will seem piddling.

Many conservative politicians and some urban analysts stridently advocate fiscal austerity as cities' proper recourse. But even the streamlining of programs and elimination of inefficiency may be rendered inadequate by the prevailing social and economic realities confronting urban areas.

The plight of certain American cities demonstrates that even the most oppressive property tax assessments may prove insufficient if outside governments fail to address the imbalance between urban needs and capabilities. That such an imbalance exists in Quebec's urban areas seems obvious. Indeed, in light of current Provincial close-fistedness we may yet encounter "debt service" and "default" without referring to the *New York Times* financial page.

What forestalls outside assistance to progressively more beleaguered cities? A look across the border at recent events is instructive.

In his current round of public appearances Gerald Ford has been underscoring his "adamant opposition" to federal intervention in New York City's crisis—and his obstinacy is earning him political capital. Outside intervention in urban deficit problems requires re-allocation of resources, i.e.

redistribution of the tax revenues of affluent regions to relatively poor areas. The President's middle class and suburban constituency perceives this "confiscation" clearly, and therefore applauds his callousness to municipal hardship as protection of their non-urban interests. Meanwhile New York faces fiscal armageddon.

One wonders what would prevent the self-interest of non-urban Canadians from prevailing here. Garneau's statement of last week admits the possibility that the non-urbanites have already prevailed.

Some American critics of Ford's position attribute his anti-urban posture to political partisanship; they remark on the implausibility of a Republican mid-westerner rushing to aid an Eastern establishment liberal democratic stronghold like New York. At least one analyst finds an element of racism in the President's stand—any aid to New York City will largely benefit its poorest minority groups.

But ultimately the problem is more complex than political partisanship or racial enmity and more fundamental than a particular reaction to a particular crisis situation. It is embodied in the liberal democratic society's guiding obsession with property rights. Professor C.B. MacPherson terms it "the central impediment" of liberal democratic ideology: "Its conception of the individual as a proprietor of his

own person or capacities owing nothing to society for them."

This belief in the independence of its own affluence enables Ford's constituency to hold itself aloof from the crisis of New York. But the conviction is tragically—for both New York and suburbia—an illusion.

Ford's partisans forget that their comfortable status rests upon the integrity of the socio-economic fabric, and their myopic self-interest ignores the central role of cities as markets and economics incubators. Apparently middle-class America is not listening to the chorus of European economists who predict capital market upheaval, instability of the dollar, and erosion of international confidence in the U.S. should New York go under.

Let us in Quebec hope that Garneau's non-urban constituency evinces a more sophisticated and far-sighted perspective.

It surely would be preferable if beleaguered municipalities were aided out of concern for compassionate distribution of resources and desire for an equitable sharing of societal burdens. But enlightened self-interest may do the job as effectively.

Justin Loughry

letters

ANEQ fights for privilege To the Daily:

External Vice-President Matziorinis has carried the cause of student organizations a great leap backward by claiming that students' needs are of a higher priority than those of the old and the working class in relation to bus fare increases.

As far back as ten years ago, UGEQ, the predecessor of ANEQ, made a firm distinction between student associations that were corporatist and those that were syndicalist—that is, those which existed solely to better the interests of their own members, on the one hand, and those who acted with and for their members to improve the interests of all oppressed groups.

UGEQ definitely chose the latter, and the history of student action in Quebec since that time has clearly maintained that students are not any more important than any other group in society—that we are not a

privileged class with special interests, but are merely a part of society; therefore when we fight against social injustice, we should fight with all those and for all those who would fight with us.

If, while the MCM, and many other citizen's groups—especially those representing the elderly who see the fare increase snatching away the fruits of many years of fighting for lower fares, students try to sneak under the wire by pulling some sort of rank, there is surely something wrong. We should be fighting, if we are against the fare increases, for lower fares for everyone; taking an opportunist position, merely because it is expedient, smacks of the worst sort of reactionary politics.

Sam Boskey, Law

Gays sick of being "sick"

To the Daily:

Many people at McGill are very proud of our supposedly modern, updated, and rigorously scientific psychology department. Here are a few facts which do not support this reputation.

Despite last year's American Psychological Association's decision that homosexuality is

not a mental disorder, the topic is still treated within the context of a course in abnormal psychology. In view of the teacher's explicit statement during the first lecture that the word abnormal was an adjective with value-judgment attached to it, conveying a definite impression of undesirability, in addition to its purely statistical meaning, this state of affairs is highly objectionable.

On October first, the teacher pronounced the word "cure" when incidentally referring to hormone treatments of homosexuality. When confronted with what he had just said, he implicitly admitted the inadequacy of such use by stating that he only meant it in quotes. However, the teacher was unwilling to qualify his initial statement by agreeing that it did not imply any notion of undesirability according to such criteria as an inability to cope independently with one's environment or doing harm to oneself and/or other people. According to the teacher, the APA decision was not motivated by the results of good scientific research but rather by political reasons. When asked whether he would lecture on homosexuality, the teacher replied that he intended

to treat the "sexual dysfunctions" during the second semester.

It is hoped that the above information will be particularly remarked by the head of our psychology department, also president of the Canadian Psychological Association.
Pierre-Yvan Graftleaux, B.Sc.'75

Nits on Picks

To the Daily:

Once again, it has been noticed that recently a second group named "Young Socialists" has re-appeared on campus. The following letter, printed in the December 14, 1973 *Daily* clarifies this situation:

Many people have remarked that it is difficult to sort out the proliferation of various left groups on campus. True enough, it is sometimes hard to figure out who's who and who stands for what. Unfortunately one campus group has decided to add to (or capitalize on) this confusion by adopting the name of another.

We hope this letter can clarify the situation.

The Young Socialists/Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes is a revolutionary socialist youth movement that was established

in 1961. It is Canada's largest radical youth group and is active in 20 centres across the country. At McGill, the group is called the McGill Young Socialists.

The Workers' League is a somewhat smaller group, centered in Montreal. Recently it decided to form a youth movement and has chosen the name "Young Socialists/Jeunes Socialistes." It held a "Young Socialist" convention on December 8 at Dawson College, and holds other activities such as campus meetings, bazaars, discotheques and cookie sales.

Students interested in the ideas of the Workers' League can read their papers: *Bulletin*, *Labor Press*, and *Young Socialist* (the latter two are American papers published by their co-thinkers in the United States). Those interested in the Young Socialists can read our papers, *Young Socialist*, *Labor Challenge* and *Liberation*, attend our on-campus Left Forums, or discuss with us any of the campus activities we're involved in.

Stuart Russell
Carol Cohen
for the McGill YS

Champagne of the rich; jail for the poor

by Jeff Kessler

Summer 1972. There is a fine pure white mist that covers the valley like stalks of cigarette smoke at dawn as the sun breaks through the twin snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in northern Colombia. The air is thick with the smell of vegetation, a peacock sits on a fence beside a dirt hut on the outskirts of an Indian village. Streaks of sunlight are diffused by the branches of a thick cluster of trees, each of them the size of a child. The leaves are a grayish-green; in many places they've been recently cut.

Slowly the smell of vegetation is replaced by that of kerosene. In back of the house an Indian is working around a series of battered Esso oil drums, water containers and another constant smell, coming from inside, of sulphuric acid. Elsewhere, down the mountainside women are carrying sacks of laundry to be washed in streams before going to tend crops among the many terraces that dot Santa Marta.

There are two businesses here. One is agriculture, raising enough food to support a family. The other is drugs: the makeshift still is not for brewing moonshine whiskey, the clump of bushes is not a prized carrot patch. This is a coca plot, and the start of a smuggling trail that often leads to riches or jail 3,500 miles away in Montreal.

Mama Coca, the divine plant of the Incas, has been cultivated along the river valleys and Andean foothills that stretch from Colombia to northern Argentina for thousands of years. The Indians have always chewed its leaves to sustain them in harsh environments like the frigid, 15,000-foot high plateaus of Peru. During the 1530's Pizarro's 'conquistadors' remarked that the Incas measured the distances they walked not by maps, but by the number of leaves they chewed.

Freud started it

It wasn't until the nineteenth century, however, that the West discovered the energy of the coca by isolating one of its fourteen alkaloids, cocaine. This snowlike odorless powder was originally considered a wonder drug for purposes of local anesthesia. In the 1880's Freud used it to treat the morphine addiction of one of his patients, but gave up the cure when the man developed a psychological dependence on it. Critics said its abuse led to paranoia, acute depression, and hallucinations. Others praised it for the powers of euphoria, sexual stimulation, physical strength, and mental clarity it brought.

"I've sold everything," said a former Montreal drug dealer, "and I've used everything, and the only stuff I still like is coke. And that's the problem, because I like it too much. It's not a body thing that gets you strung out like junk. It's just that I feel better on coke than off it, a head trip. I'll tell you, the first rush after snorting it, that cool numbness of the tips of your nostrils; the fast jet stream that takes you off is worth all the spiders crawling around under your skin a half-hour later when you're coming down. I wouldn't trade it for anything, but that's what my shrink and I are trying to straighten out now."

Although cocaine is not a narcotic



Another famous cocaine user. He probably wouldn't have taken it at today's prices.

and never has been proven physically addictive, it still remains a drug of mystery, little understood by medical science and less understood by law enforcement. In New York both policemen and District Attorneys warn that the coke user is a potentially violent person who threatens society as much as the junkie.

Dr. Robert Byck of the Yale School of Medicine calls that "Hogwash! You give a bunch of muggers cocaine and they'll go out and mug. It's not the drug." Byck, who has a year grant from the World Health Organization's Committee on Drug Abuse said that statutes like Rockefeller's harsh New York State drug law classifying coke as a dangerous drug on par with heroin is "insane, but makes eminently good sense in an illogical system. They've been doing it ever since 1914 (in the U.S.) when the Harrison Act called cocaine a narcotic. What else is new? Laws about drugs have never been based on expert opinion. Most of the facts aren't known anyhow. Nobody in the field has any data worth a damn, including me!"

Business

The business of illegal cocaine traffic, on the other hand, is chock full of facts already known. According to the U.S. Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (FDEA) Peru and Bolivia alone produce 35,000 kilos (one kilo equals 2.2 pounds) of coke a year. In Colombia, for example, a half-acre plot of coca has an annual yield of 150 pounds of leaves worth \$50. The leaves are then distilled into a paste. It takes 500 pounds of leaves to make one pound of this paste, valued at \$500. The paste is turned into cocaine at illegal laboratories along the Colombian coast. A single lab is capable of producing over 5,000 pounds a year.

Coke is smuggled into Canada through Mexico, New York City, and points along the coast and border. Couriers have hidden it in women's underwear, false bottom suitcases, a wine jug, even a hollow wooden leg. Airlines have been accused of conspiring to aid this traffic. In 1973 U.S. Federal Judge Jack Weinstein of Brooklyn ordered the seizure of a Braniff Airways DC-8 jetliner bound from Lima, claiming the flight's major revenue came not from passenger

fares, but from smugglers' bribes. Braniff officials in New York insisted they were "in the business of running an airline, not drugs."

The trade also reaches into the pockets of South American governments. Fafael Alarcon, former federal narcotics chief in Chile under Salvador Allende, was arrested in New York last year and charged with having accepted more than \$500,000 in a conspiracy to protect Chilean smugglers. In July 1974 the Justice Department of the U.S. announced the indictments of 16 Chilean military personnel for having conspired to bring cocaine to the U.S. in diplomatic pouches.

The traffic has boomed into a dealer's gold mine. In 1969 the U.S. confiscated 370 pounds of coke; last year the haul was 1,500. In Montreal the price of a kilo of cocaine is \$20,000 - \$40,000. It arrives here at an average purity level of 86 percent. Then it is usually cut three times and sold in grams on the street at 12 to 18 percent pent purity, although privately it is usually sold in much purer form. There are 996 grams to a kilo, and the cost of each gram is usually \$50 - \$90.

Because it isn't diluted as often as heroin (which is cut six to eight times) police maintain that cocaine arrests stand a better chance of turning into full-scale investigations of major smugglers and distributors. Last November, for example, New York City's special narcotics prosecutor Frank Rogers, announced that the cooperation of eight "organized crime type" informants had led to the arrest of 155 alleged members of a smuggling ring. Among them was reputed Montreal mafioso Victor Cotroni, brother of Frank Cotroni. They were charged with conspiring to bring 300 pounds of coke into New York at an estimated street value of \$35 million.

Coke is known as the champagne drug of the rich, sniffed from miniature silver spoons at Westmount cocktail parties. According to a sergeant in the Narcotics Division, this is "where people are most vulnerable to infiltration by undercover agents because, unlike the heroin addict, they are not professional drug users."

But coke is also sold at \$10 a hit in the ghetto and that is where most of the busts are made. Cocaine has become the number one street sale drug crime of Montreal and New York. Of indictments being handled by Frank Rogers' office in New York, 45 percent are cocaine-related. Here the figure is just over 40 percent. And as a policeman in the Narcotics Division here says: "We can't take half our men and assign them to Outremont. We have to spread them around to neighborhoods where they are more likely to make arrests."

Have a coke!

Law enforcement officials have always had a bizarre notion of what cocaine does to poor people — especially Blacks in the States. Cocaine extract was part of the Coca-Cola formula until 1903. During the 20s and 30s the Ku Klux Klan spread the myth throughout the South that blacks were all high on "happy dust" because they drank so much Coca-Cola and that the drink made them invulnerable to the bullets of white policemen. The Klan's

solution was to urge police to switch from a .32 caliber pistol to a .38 so they could show these "hopped-up bunnies" that white folks could shoot them deader than a doornail.

Does the general public's notions about who uses cocaine justify the vast majority of arrests being on-the-street "buy and bust" operations? Dr. Barry Stimmel, director of the Mt. Sinai Hospital methadone maintenance program in New York maintains, "An individual who can afford cocaine isn't going to be hanging around street corners menacing pedestrians. He's probably at a party with people who make him feel secure. For him it's a social drug. I don't see him going off the deep end."

"Who are they jiving?" exclaimed Clyde, a patient at Mt. Sinai clinic. "The coke that's sold on the street isn't real. It's cut with amphetamines and all kinds of sugar shit. At least when heroin is beat (poorly cut) you know where it's coming from. But nobody wants to mess around with bad coke. There is some around though, that's top rock. I mean right off the boat, impurities and all. That'll run you over \$100 a gram. You don't find anyone uptown (Harlem) carrying that quality. But that's where it's easier to bust, so that's where the law comes down."

"People in ghettos normally can't



Sherlock Holmes was one of history's better known coke freaks.

afford coke," said the former Montreal dealer. "They'll save it for sure, if they can get the bread together gradually. But if they can't it's no hassle. I've never met anybody who got busted, let's say, for a junk (heroin) sale or a holding rap who could make the price of coke. Yet it seems only the poor suckers get busted on coke raps."

For those who can make the price, cocaine is fast becoming the public drug enemy that marijuana once was. Once the secret pleasure of a very few, dealers have now made it a drug for the masses. In Montreal and New York though, it threatens to be not their pleasure, but their jailer.

Morgenthau . . .

cont. from page one

independence must now rely upon an outside nation to monitor its security, he said.

"The U.S. is now pursuing a foreign policy of concession to Egypt at the expense of Israel," Morgenthau said. The initial Israeli defeats in the October '73 War and the use of oil as a political weapon have completely changed the Mid-East situation. Israel has lost its aura of invincibility and has become in the eyes of the U.S. and the rest of the world "just another small nation," surrounded by enemies, that would probably be destroyed if nature ran its course."

The Arabs have gained the upper hand in the Middle-East. Sadat, who Morgenthau calls "the best Arab leader since World War II", has been suc-

cessful in balancing the U.S. and the USSR at the brink of nuclear war. The threat of an oil embargo which could cripple the world's industrial nations, Japan and West Germany in particular, keeps the Mid-East Crisis an integral part of world politics.

Morgenthau criticized "Kissinger" diplomacy. In his view, Kissinger operates on blind faith by supposing that the solution of a few minor problems will cause the whole crisis to disappear. Morgenthau feels that the solution to the Sinai problem is one thing, but other issues like the Golan Heights require completely different solutions.

The major problem, namely the recognition of Israel as a state by the Arabs, and the recognition of the Palestinians by the Israelis, have been completely ignored. Morgenthau

stated that the major achievement of Kissinger's manipulation and juggling routine is that so far "Kissinger is getting away with more than anyone else did before." In other words, Morgenthau feels that Kissinger has been successful in solving minor problems without the major issue flaring up.

"The Soviet role in the Mid-East is submerged ... mystic." Morgenthau suggested that the USSR may be waiting for Kissinger's diplomacy to fall through as in Viet Nam, "like a house of cards." Then Russia would step in to take control of the pieces.

Morgenthau's lecture, "America and the Mid-East; the Kissinger Era" was sponsored by the McGill Debating Union and the Committee for Justice in the Middle East, a pro-Israeli organization.

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The paper will resume publication on Monday, October 20th.

The ad office will be open on Oct. 16 & 17 from 9 A.M. - 5 P.M. and the deadline for October 20th is Friday October 17 before Noon.

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continued from page 3

The demonstrators replaced the Spanish flag with that of the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Front (FRAP), to which three of the executed militants belonged. Since then, large crowds have been gathering around the burned-out buildings to inspect the ruins and to reflect.

Disabled Veterans Protest

At the same time, pressing their demands for "work, not charity," a group of disabled veterans of Portugal's African wars occupied the entrance to the huge Greek-style Parliament building where the new Cabinet was meeting. "Our struggle is part of the whole struggle of the workers for their rights and dignity."

Some of the veterans, wounded while carrying out murderous missions for the colonialist army in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, or Mozambique, were in wheel chairs, others were on crutches. While they were blocking the entrance, the cabinet ministers appeared but a squad of commando troops from the regiment commanded by the tough, right-wing Colonel Jaime Neves, intervened, driving the veterans away to clear the way for the ministers.

The next day, Sunday, the newly-formed United Revolutionary Front (FUR), a coalition of leftist organizations of various tendencies with a common platform of struggle for "people's power," paraded through the city, denouncing the rightist threat. They called for land reform, the elimination of reactionaries from the barracks, and direct democracy through people's assemblies.

Like the leftist soldiers who had paraded on Thursday, they denounced the right-wing secret "Liberation Army", believed to be headed by exiled General Spínola and backed by the CIA.

The demonstrators assembled at the entrance to the Parliament building to show their solidarity with the wounded war veterans. A few squads of soldiers took up positions in front of the building in a conspicuously lackadaisical, friendly manner, clearly fraternizing with the veterans and the crowd.

Media Crackdown

In response to the developing mass movement in the streets and the increasing militancy of the left, the Prime Minister ordered the military occupation of Lisbon's three radio and one television stations on September 29.

At a press conference for the foreign press, an embarrassed Minister of Social Communications tried to justify the measure. Reading from an official communique, he declared that the stations had been "inciting to provocation and disorder" and violating the "centuries-old principles of social life."

The startling news of the takeover sparked rapidly organized protest by the United Revolutionary Front. Marching to Radio Rénascença, protesters voiced their support for a "radio at the service of the people." Inside, the soldiers who were occupying the station refused to interfere with the radio's activities. They waved cheerfully to the demonstrators and later issued a statement supporting the workers.

But the transmitters for the station, located outside the city, were taken over by Colonel Neves' special commandos. The station has been effectively prevented from broadcasting.

Tuesday evening, September 30, the Socialist and Popular Democratic Parties took to the streets to demonstrate their support for the repressive measures taken by the Sixth Government. About 20,000 demonstrators marched against "anarchy and chaos," "the

manipulation of the press," and "the climate of violence."

The demonstration proceeded to the National Radio Station which was guarded by troops and protected by leftist militants. Fighting broke out between the two groups, and the soldiers intervened with tear-gas grenades.

Prime Minister de Azevedo has justified the new government's repressive measures as necessary to "prevent anarchy and indiscipline in and out of the barracks," and to "save the country from fascism."

The country is on the verge of a serious confrontation, and the primary tactic of the present government seems to be the use of fear of a fascist takeover as a pretext for a drive against the left, with a view to preserving Portugal for capitalism.

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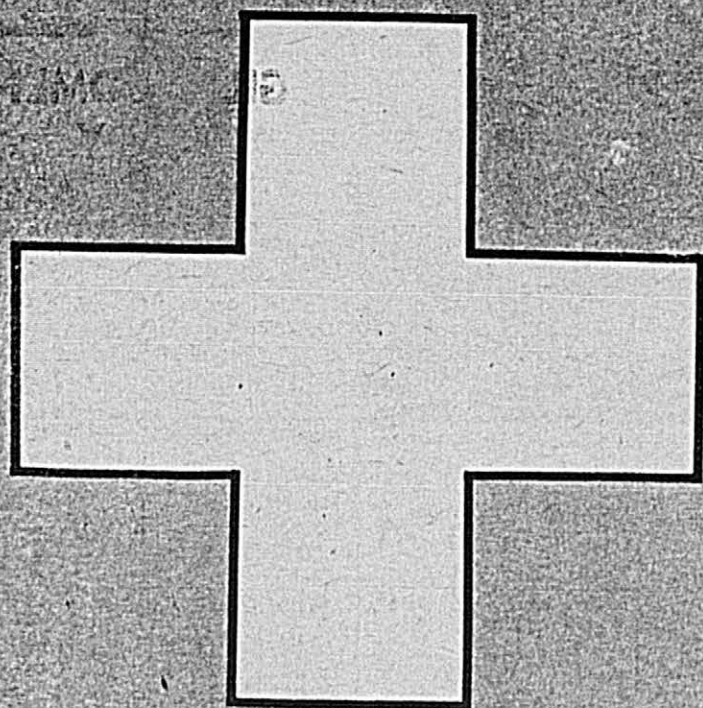
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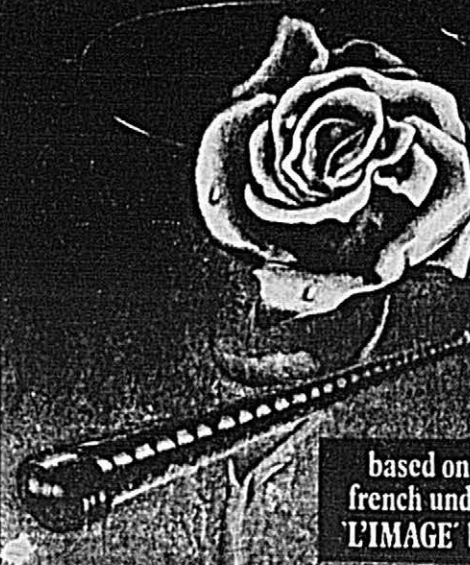
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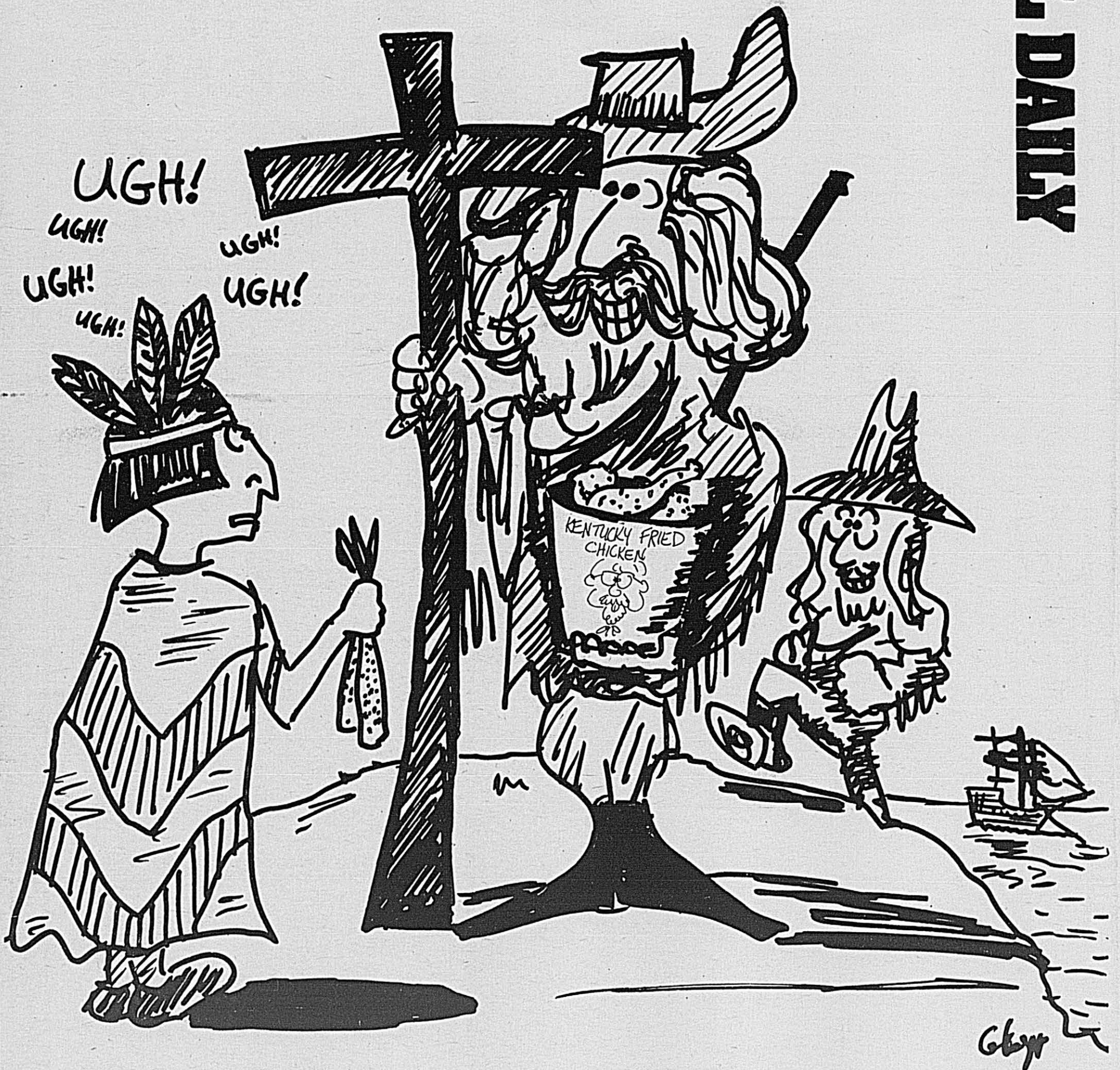
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1:00 Three Stooges In Orbit 3:15 Around The World In A Daze 7:00 And Now For Something Completely Different 7:00 Amarcord 9:30 Harry & Tonto	7:00 The Tall Blond Man With One Black Shoe 7:00 Sacco & Vanzetti 9:30 And Now For Something Completely Different	7:00 The Tall Blond Man With One Black Shoe 7:00 Sacco & Vanzetti 9:30 The Wild Bunch	7:00 Scenes from a Marriage 7:00 Mean Streets 9:30 Amarcord	7:00 Le Voyou 7:00 Mean Streets 9:30 Harold & Maude	7:00 The Tall Blond Man With One Black Shoe 7:00 Cries & Whispers 9:30 Harold & Maude 12:00 The Tall Blond Man With One Black Shoe	1:00 The Little Prince 3:15 Oliver 7:00 Don't Look Now 7:00 Cries & Whispers 9:30 McCabe & Mrs. Miller 12:00 Don't Look Now
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All our Campus advertisers are kindly advised that the McGill Daily is going to take a break during the Thanksgiving Week (Oct. 13-17).

The paper will resume publication on Monday, October 20th.

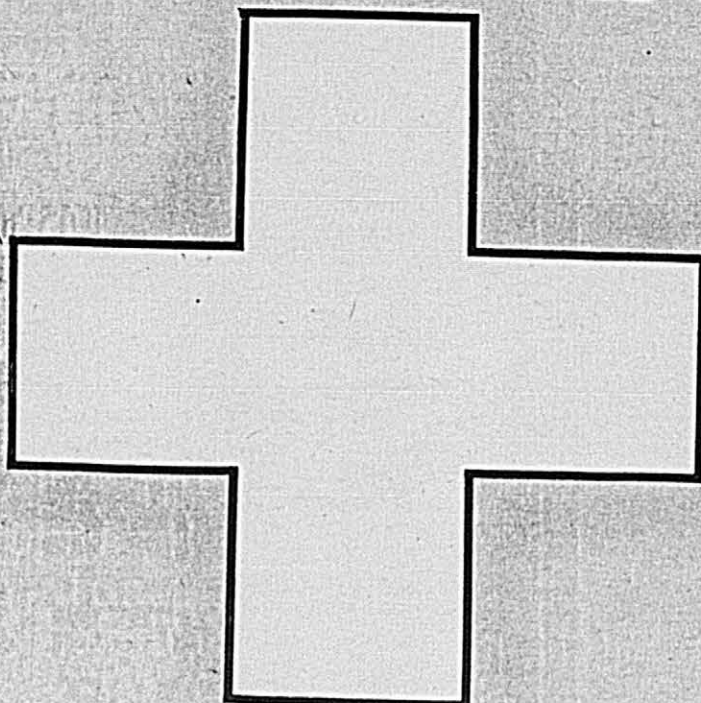
The ad office will be open on Oct. 16 & 17 from 9 A.M. - 5 P.M. and the deadline for October 20th is Friday October 17 before Noon.

392-8902 ad office

URGENT!

Volunteers needed for the upcoming

BLOOD DRIVE



Any donation of time will be appreciated
Please sign up at the Students' Office

Anglican Eucharist

Simple, contemporary liturgy

Every Friday, 1:00 p.m.

Yellow Door Coffee House,

2nd floor

3625 Aylmer St.

ALL WELCOME

Student Christian Movement

in McGill University

SYMPOSIUM ON THE HOLOCAUST

Monday, October 20th
to

Thursday, October 23rd
Redpath Hall, McGill

Speakers, Films, Seminars on the Jewish experience in World War II. Brochure of detailed schedule available on Tuesday on campus, Jewish Studies Dept. and Hillel.

sponsored by

Hillel Students Society

and

Hadassah Wizo Organization of Canada

For further info,

845-9171 starting Tuesday Oct. 14th.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Applications are hereby called for:

- 2 positions as McGill observers to A.N.E.Q. (Association Nationale des Etudiants du Quebec).
- 3 positions as members of the External Affairs Department Translation Service.

All applicants are required to be perfectly bilingual.

For more information, call 392-8963

Applications forms are available at Students' Council Offices in the University Centre.

Completed forms must be handed in by 5:00 p.m. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1975.